(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1949.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1784.

PARIS, *March* 12.

LETTERS from Marſeilles confirm the news, that the emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt France. The ſhips which are expoſed to the attacks of the corſairs, cannot now depart without convoy.

The agreement which ought to take place between the Engliſh Eaſt-India company and a company of French merchants, to have the merchandiſe of Bengal brought to Chandernagore, on paying to the Engliſh company ten per cent. duty, will not take place as has been expected by both parties. Although this meaſure was agreed to by Compte de Vergennes, M. de Calonne, comptroller-general, has offered ſuch reaſons againſt it, that it has been given up by the council. Another plan is now in agitation, from which the greateſt advantages may be expected.

March 19. We learn from ſeveral places, that where the fields were covered with ſnow during the courſe of this long and ſevere winter, the wolves have come out of their dens and run about the country, where they did a great deal of miſchief. In the provinces of Angoumois and Poitou, the count de Artois' huntſmen, and ſeveral gentlemen, have chaſed them, and killed upwards of ſixty of thoſe ferocious animals, which ſpread terror in the open country, and even came into the villages.

MADRID, *Feb.* 28. The preſents which the grand ſignior has ſent by his ambaſſador to his catholic majeſty, conſiſt of two elephants, male and female, a dromedary of a greeniſh colour, four tygers, two lions, ten pelicans, ten very fine litters, three ſets of coach horſes, twenty-four mules richly capariſoned, ten caſkets of precious ſtones, among which there are diamonds of various colours, ſeveral pearls, two of which are as large as a turkey egg, and on which are engraved the king's arms; a carbuncle uncommonly large, and of the fineſt water; one thouſand three hundred and twenty-two chriſtian ſlaves, who inhabited the borders of the Black Sea, and had not the means of getting themſelves ranſomed; among theſe ſlaves there are two hundred women, and fifty children of both ſexes. In exchange, his catholic majeſty ſends to the grand ſignior, ſixty thouſand muſkets, with other warlike ſtores, which are to be carried on board of two men of war, the caſtles of which are to be gilt, and are to carry over eight hundred men, officers, ſoldiers or ſailors. Theſe men are all cloathed in a very rich uniform, and they have orders to remain in the ſervice of his highneſs, if he deſires it; nevertheleſs they are to be in his catholic majeſty's pay during the whole time of their abode in Turkey.

LONDON, *March* 25.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wedneſday, March 24.

The houſe met early, and went through the neceſſary buſineſs of paſſing and carrying to the other houſe ſuch bills as were ready, after which they waited until about ten minutes paſt three o'clock, when, on Mr. Pitt's coming into the houſe, general Smith roſe, and remarked, that the chancellor of the exchequer being then in his place, and it being in all human probability the laſt opportunity he ſhould have of ſpeaking to him in that houſe during the exiſtence of the preſent parliament, he could not let ſlip the opportunity of reminding him, that there was on the table a petition from the creditors of the nabob of Arcot, for claims to the amount of three millions of money, which was a ſum nearly equal to the whole funds of the India company, and of courſe merited ſome attention. He wiſhed to know what ſteps the right honourable gentleman meant to take during the receſs for ſatisfying the petitioners, who ſtood in need of ſome relief, before a new parliament could poſſibly meet, to take their caſe into conſideration. After ſome pauſe, lord Maitland and other members near him remarked, that he was ſure not to have an anſwer; to which the general replied, that he certainly did not expect any, for it was a rule with the young gentleman never to anſwer any queſtion of conſequence that was put to him.

Sir Francis Molineux, knight, gentleman uſher of the black rod, immediately after knocked at the door, and, on his admiſſion, he acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and demanded their immediate attendance in the houſe of lords; the ſpeaker, and about thirty or forty members, directly went, and were preſent at the aſſent being given to the mutiny and other bills.

The ſpeaker then returned, not with the mace before him, as uſual, but carried behind him; and the members, after ſhaking hands, and wiſhing each other ſucceſs at the approaching election, left the houſe.

On Monday night, the houſe in Great Ormond ſtreet of the right honourable the lord chancellor, was broke into, and the great ſeal of England ſtole thereout. With the ſeal were bank notes and caſh to the amount of one hundred and forty pounds; and, added to this, the houſe-breakers took two ſwords, valued at one hundred guineas. The chancellor's mace was not portable enough, and therefore it was left behind. Lord Thurlow was in the country indiſpoſed.

The ſtealing of the ſeal made more noiſe yeſterday in the houſe of lords, than the diſſolution of parliament.

King James the ſecond threw the ſeals into the Thames; but they were found time enough to ſign a fiat to his diſſolution from the empire of England.

The great ſeal, it is ſaid, was put to the diſſolution of parliament on Monday morning.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the ſignature of the peace, has ſome covered deſign in agitation; that ſhe, in colluſion with France, is ſending out ſhips and forces to the Eaſt-Indies; where, probably, on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they obſerve the proper time to attack any poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

Dr. Price, who during the oppoſition of earl Shelburne to lord North's adminiſtration, was employed to prove that the country was ruined, and could not ſupport its debt, is now deeply engaged in another work of calculation, which is to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, that the funds are in the moſt proſperous ſtate, and capable of riſing ten per cent. in a very ſhort time.

No leſs than three foreigners, who have been ſettled as ſpies in London for the laſt ſix months, have embarked at Dover, in the courſe of laſt week, charged, no doubt, with the agreeable news of the national diſtreſs and confuſion which muſt ariſe from a diſſolution of parliament.

The parliamentary reform, in Ireland, it is generally imagined, from the complection of the houſe on Saturday, will not meet with the ſucceſs which it merits. The people, however, muſt mark with becoming indignation, thoſe venal jobbers who oppoſe it, and it is hoped will teſtify their opinion of ſuch conduct, in a proper and ſpirited manner.

March 27. The appointment of conſuls to the American towns is not likely to take place this year.

The Scotch boroughs, where elections formerly were carried on by inſtinct, are now up in arms againſt their members, as the Engliſh are!

It is ſingular that the great ſeal has never been advertiſed, and a proper reward offered for finding it. But from its intrinſic value, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed it will ever fall into the hands of any pawnbroker. Like many other things, it is of no uſe to any but the owner.

The miniſter cannot touch one ſhilling of the ſupplies until they are ſanctified by a new parliament, without ſubjecting himſelf to an impeachment, and running the chance of a trial before an offended people, whoſe repreſentative body he treated in ſuch a manner as to enſure him the odium of whatever houſe of commons he may meet.

We have good authority for aſſerting, that the ſupport of public credit will be one of the laſt objects with Mr. Pitt, after the meeting of parliament.

Lord North, when miniſter, anſwered every queſtion; Mr. Pitt obſerves a profound ſilence.

The houſe of commons which is paſt may with juſtice be called the commons of the people, for they did more than any former houſe ſince the revolution, to reduce the influence of the crown. We ſuppoſe the next will be called the commons of the prerogative; unleſs indeed it ſhould be found the commons of the Eaſt-India company.

It is now ſaid, that the great ſeal of England was taken away by ſome of the friends of the preſent miniſter, who, being actuated by the ſame mad ambition, meant to clap the great ſeal to patents of peerage and penſions for themſelves, afterwards to ſeal their own pardon for the felony, and then return the ſeal to its vigilant, conſtitutional guardian, deſiring him to take better care of it for the future.

The following we are informed is an abſolute fact: A rich man in the county of Dublin, deſerted his wife ſome time ſince, and by his refuſing to give her ſupport ſhe was reduced to a very wretched ſtate of diſtreſs. She was diſcovered by an old ſervant, who at the earneſt entreaty of his late miſtreſs, was prevailed on to ſteal a ſheep from his late maſter for her ſupport; the poor man was apprehended for the crime, tried at the quarter ſeſſions, and ſentenced to be hanged. The woman hearing of his unfortunate ſituation, came to Dublin inſtantly, and made oath before a magiſtrate, that ſhe inſtigated him to commit this crime to ſave her from being ſtarved to death, and procured a reſpite for fourteen days, before the expiration of which there is no doubt of a pardon, as his crime is now in the eye of the law only a miſdemeanor, committed ſolely for the ſake of humanity.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *April* 10.

A correſpondent, under the ſignature of Mercator, obſerves, that though American veſſels are not permitted to enter at the port of Kingſton, yet many of them reſort to ſeveral of the neighbouring out ports, where they meet with a ready ſale for their cargoes, and take the produce of the iſland in return: He wiſhes either general indulgence of this kind to be given, or that meaſures were taken to ſuppreſs a mode of traffic, by which a few individuals only can be benefited, and the commercial intereſt of this town muſt neceſſarily be materially injured.

Laſt Sunday night a quarrel aroſe at the eaſt end of this town, between ſome Engliſh and French ſailors; the latter of whom belonging to a ſloop from Hiſpaniola, lying at one of the wharves, which, after very little altercation, came to blows; the Frenchmen fighting with ſwords, and the Engliſhmen with their fiſts and ſticks, whereby ſeveral perſons were wounded on both ſides, and an Engliſh ſeaman, named Titus Taylor, killed, and his body thrown into the ſea, which was found next morning floating in the harbour, with many marks of violence thereon. The coroner's inqueſt examined the body the ſame day, and brought in their verdict, wilful murder againſt unknown foreigners. Since which time one Antonio Pogee, maſter of the ſloop, has abſconded, who, from the teſtimony of ſeveral of his people that were ſecured and examined before a magiſtrate, is violently ſuſpected to have been the murderer.

A French gentleman who was lately at the Havanna, informs us that ſome freſh commotions of a very ſerious nature have broke out on the continent of South-America, and that the Spaniards are ſpeaking, at preſent, with a freedom never known before; paſquinade which lately was ſtuck up in this city contained the following expreſſions; amidſt all our boaſted treaſures from the gold and ſilver mines of America, we are miſerably wretched! Abject ſlaves, denied the ordinary privileges of mankind; the moſt triumphant, or the moſt diſgraceful ſituation is alike to us; for we feel no relief or freſh degree of oppreſſion from either.

His majeſty's armed brig Duke of Rutland, lieut. Brown, commander, ſailed from Port-Royal laſt week for Turks-Iſland, where a ſmall veſſel is to be ſtationed in future for the protection of the inhabitants, and to prevent the ſubjects of the United States from carrying off ſalt, without regularly entering at the cuſtom-houſe.

By authentic accounts from Hiſpaniola, we learn, that all American veſſels were obliged to leave that iſland by the 10th of this month; every veſſel found in any of the ports of Hiſpaniola (the Mole excepted) was ſubject to confiſcation, if they had on board more than the quantity of ſugar and coffee which might reaſonably be ſuppoſed calculated for the uſe of the voyage.

In conſequence thereof, numbers of veſſels had left Hiſpaniola, their cargoes by no means completed. And at cape Nicola Mole, taffia and molaſſes, the only articles they were ſuffered to carry off, ſold higher than ever was known before.

MONTEGO-BAY, *April* 3.

By the ſchooner Hope we learn, that the loyaliſts in Eaſt-Florida are retalliating on the Americans, by ſeizing what of their property comes into their hands. They have alſo adopted their humane practice of tarring and feathering. A few days before her departure they ſeized a veſſel from Charleſton (Britiſh property) having on board ſome goods which they deemed contraband.

BERMUDA, *April* 24.

Thurſday ſailed the Nautilus, captain Wilkinſon, and William, captain Cooke, tranſport ſhips for England, with the garriſon troops, where they are to be diſbanded. At the ſame time alſo ſailed the Henry, captain Tindall, for Halifax, with ſuch part of the troops who chooſe to receive the grants of land given by his majeſty. Major Anſtruther, who commanded the battalion, is gone to Halifax.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

It is ſaid, by perſons who have taken pains to aſcertain the number of emigrants from other ſtates to Vermont, that 2000 families have removed to that ſtate within the laſt twelve months.

April 26. Laſt Friday ſome fiſhermen from this town picked up a new ſchooner, about 40 tons, lying on her beam ends, about three leagues from the Light-houſe, but no perſon on board. From the beſt information, it appears ſhe was from Caſco-bay, and was overſet the preceding day in the ſevere north-eaſt gale. The hands were undoubtedly loſt.

On Thurſday the 15th of April, arrived at Cape Ann, the brigantine Agnis, captain Paſons, from Cape Fear, who, on his paſſage, about 60 leagues S. E. from the Capes of Virginia, on the 6th of April, fell in with the brig Felicity, James Ridley, maſter, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to Jamaica, who about three hours before ſprung a-leak; captain Paſons with much difficulty, it blowing a gale of wind, ſaved the maſter and crew; about half an hour after which he ſaw the brig go down.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *April* 20.

Laſt week the ſubſcription reſpecting the admiſſion of the citizens who have, or ſhould be drove from other ſtates, was returned from the town of Piſcataway, ſigned by the principal inhabitants to the amount of fifty; that from Princeton about the ſame number; only one has been returned from the country, which was graced with near ſeventy reſpectable characters. That which paſſed through this city has been generally ſigned, and we are happy to hear it meets with a very cordial reception throughout the ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 8.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Tyger, captain Smith, in 30 days from St. Thomas's. On the 16th of April, in latitude 34, 2, 0, longitude 69, 30, captain Smith fell in with the wreck of an hermophrodite brig, Virginia built, with a cockpit, white bottom and black ſides; nothing ſtanding except the mainmaſt—the gunwales ſtove in fore and aft, the deck all under water, and no people on board. He ſuppoſed her from the continent, as ſhe was clean, and ſhingles floating around.

May 11. Yeſterday at noon, the ſheriff attended by the proper officers, made proclamation of the definitive treaty of peace concluded between America and Great-Britain. At the ſame time the ſtate flag was hoiſted on Market-ſtreet wharf, and in the evening the tranſpa-

rent paintings which were designed in celebration of the general peace, and were to have been shewn on the evening of the 22d of January last, but prevented by an unfortunate accident; being revived by subscription, and executed by the ingenious Mr. Peale, were exhibited, and afforded great satisfaction to many thousands of spectators. It is, perhaps, needless here to enter into a description, as a particular account of them has been already published.

We are informed that Mr. Hallam purposes to deliver this evening a lecture upon heads, entirely new, in which he has cautiously guarded against every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.—The MONODY in honour of the officers who have nobly fallen in the cause of American liberty, will be accompanied with two emblematic pillars, rising from a base, and terminating in an urn from which issue transparent flames.—On the base of one is expressed, "*Sacred to honour*," and winding round the pillars appear the names of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, &c.—On the base of the other is expressed—"*Sacred to Union*;" and winding round the pillar appear—"*The United States, France*, &c." The characters on the bases and winding round the pillars, will be made transparent, as well as the flames issuing from the urns, and the whole ornamented with variegated foilage.

Capt. Caldwel, in the brig Favourite, from London, on his passage the 13th ult. in lat. 44. long. 47. spoke with the ship Congress, captain Knox, from this port, bound to Londonderry, all well.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship Providence, captain French, from Cork, with 150 servants and passengers.

The brig Olive Branch, captain Davis, is arrived at Boston in 26 days from London.

The General Gates, capt. ——, is arrived at Glasgow from Virginia, loaded with tobacco.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 20.

On Tuesday last the jockey club purse of sixty guineas was won by Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's horse Badger; and the day following the subscription purse was won by Mr. Dennis Griffith's horse Gimcrack.

His most christian majesty's packet boat the Warwick, commanded by Monsieur de Siouville, arrived at New-York, on the third of this instant, after a passage of 76 days; the mail is left at the post-office.

Don Diego Gardoque, has been lately appointed consul of Spain in the kingdom of Great-Britain. This is the gentleman who was long talked of as coming to America in quality of Plenipotentiary from his court to the United States.

Wyoming, March 24, 1784.

The late breaking up of the river Susquehanna, on the 15th instant, has been the most uncommon, and attended with the most extraordinary effects, beyond the memory of any man now living in this country. The uncommon severity of the cold in the winter, congealed the river to such an inconceivable thickness, and the vast depth of snow in the open ground and woods, together with the sudden thaw and rain, contributed to the late amazing inundation, and swell of the streams, the which upon the breaking up came down in huge bodies, even mountains of ice, which being wedged up in the straits and narrows, caused a most extraordinary swell above and below us in the day-time; and about eleven o'clock at night, all the waters, confined by the amazing bodies of ice, gave way in an instant, with the most alarming omens of destruction, devastation, and an entire depopulation of this country, and caused such an overflowing, as might fitly be termed a deluge of waters and ice, which covered the earth almost from mountain to mountain, to a most surprising breadth and depth, and the whole country became like the frozen seas of Greenland; the rushing in of the waters, and enormous loads of ice, were so sudden, rapacious, and unexpected, that few could make their escape, which threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation, amazement, and anxiety of soul, for their preservation; such of them as could, fled to the mountains and hills in a most confused and hasty manner, before the flood had surrounded them; but O! alas for the greatest part of the inhabitants, their retreat was cut off, and nothing but immediate death and watery graves before their eyes, occasioned by the rapidity and unexpected rise of the waters which were all around them, ere they were aware of their danger; so that the distressed and almost despairing inhabitants had no other alternative, but to implore the interposition of Almighty God, for their deliverance and salvation; for they could make no escape, either on foot, by horse, or boat, and were therefore under the fatal necessity to abide the consequence of the awful catastrophe, be it what it might.

Such a night never was known here; O! the cries and screeches of mothers and children, together with the beasts groaning and bellowing, yea, every creature crying out with fear; while the peoples houses, and all their substance, were inveloped with mountains of ice, and a deluge of waters, all in motion and convulsion, sweeping all before them like a second Noah's flood. Some were in their houses, racking and tumbling in pieces around them; others in their houses and on the roofs, hurrying along the impetuous torrent; some in boats and canoes, wedged up and driving with the ice; some climbing and hanging on the limbs of trees, in utmost jeopardy; others on islands of ice, driving in hideous commotion. In short, keen despair brooded upon every brow; for all human assistance was denied the people, and nothing but immediate death appeared to be their portion. In this, in this important crisis, it pleased God to rebuke and stay the proud waters, in almost the twinkling of an eye; the whole body of ice stopped, and removed no more, which finally proved the salvation of many hundreds of the people; for had the waters and ice made a second movement, the people must have all perished; this great salvation, we trust, God was pleased to grant in answer to the prayers and cries of the distressed, otherwise, to all appearance, every soul must have perished, excepting those who had made their escape to the mountains in season. But O! who is able to delineate, to point out the horrors of that never to be forgotten night, or even realise them, though present, much less such as were absent, or believe one half when told them; God was pleased in the midst of wrath to remember mercy, for ever blessed be his name. We expected that the greatest part, if not all, who had not made their escape in season, had perished; but to our great surprise and joy, there was but one person lost, who is since found dead; but the situation of hundreds was indeed tremendous. Some were taken from their houses all in ruins; numbers of families were taken from their houses, after being driven and hurried along the impetuous torrent, some one and others two miles, and their houses all broken in pieces; some from limbs of trees, others off islands of ice, and some the Lord knows how. Some were 24 and others 48 hours in the wrecks of houses (wedged up in the ice and water) before they could be relieved, and were almost perished. But to behold the desolation made; houses and effects mostly swept off and destroyed; cattle, horses, sheep and swine, mostly drowned; cloathing, household furniture, provisions, flax, farming utensils, and other necessaries of life, mostly driven down the torrent, and for ever lost; our fences all gone, our fields of winter grain and grass loaded with mountains of ice, from ten to thirty feet thick, which threaten the loss of our former harvest, if not even forbid the latter. Upon the whole, at a moderate computation, there are not half the necessaries of life to support the inhabitants. However we trust in the mercies of God, that he who hath in a wonderful, if not even in a miraculous manner, saved so many lives from such apparent awful death, will still in mercy provide for them.

P. S. The inhabitants were settled in several small districts up and down the river, extending in the whole about 15 miles in length, and had built houses on the low lands near the river, and in compact bodies, for better defence against the savages; the uppermost district is Lackawanack, and consisted of about 20 families, their houses all swept off and destroyed, except four, the principal part of their cattle, horses, and other effects, lost. The settlement known by the name of Winter-oots-fort, consisted of about 20 houses, and contained upwards of 20 families; every house gone, their goods, provisions, and other effects, almost totally lost, except cattle and horses, a considerable number of which were driven to the hills when the flood was coming on. In the neighbourhood of Jacob's Plains were about 30 families, every house gone and destroyed, except three, and them much damaged, the greatest part of their cattle, horses, and other effects, lost and destroyed. In the lower part of Kingston were 27 houses and upwards of 30 families, every house carried off, and laid in ruins, their cattle, horses, and other beasts, totally drowned, even to a single creature (except the cattle and horses belonging to three families) all other of their effects almost totally lost. At Shawanese district were upwards of 40 families, living in 30 houses, on the low lands, 20 of which houses were swept off and destroyed, and the others much damaged, cattle and horses almost totally drowned, and the greatest part of their other effects lost and destroyed. Wilksbarne district is the largest neighbourhood, and is built on high lands, was about five feet under water, several houses damaged, and some cattle and horses, and other effects, drowned and lost. A number of houses in other parts of the settlement were swept off and torn in pieces, cattle, horses, goods, provisions, and other effects lost. The greatest part of the sheep and swine, in all our settlements, are drowned. In the whole settlements there are at least 150 dwelling houses swept off, and rendered unfit to live in, besides all other buildings, numbers of houses driven a mile, others seven miles, and there left in ruins, others lying in pieces all over the low lands, and some not heard of yet. The distresses of the war obliged us to build on our low lands, yet few or none were ever exposed to danger before this time, the water and ice having risen 12 or 15 feet higher than ever was known in our days, and in some turns of the river 25 feet higher than what it usually raised in former freshes, and was so sudden, that after the banks were overflowed, and the water had begun to be in the houses, it raised 10 feet perpendicular in 15 minutes, and almost from mountain to mountain.

This is the distressed and unhappy situation of the unfortunate inhabitants of Wyoming, who have suffered every danger this side death, during the distresses of the war, many of their most near and tender connections having bled and fallen, and their whole country laid waste by the relentless fury of the savages.

Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 5. Congress took into consideration the report of a grand committee, appointed to prepare and report to congress, the arrears of interest on the national debt, together with the interest and expences of the year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, and a requisition of money on the states for discharging the same.

The report of the grand committee being as follows:

Resolved, That there will be wanting for arrears of interest, and for the interest and services of the present year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, the following sums, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

The civil department, -	107,525.33		
The military department, -	200,000		
The marine department, -	30,000		
Purchases of Indian rights of soil, and the incidental expences, - -	60,000		
Contingencies, - -	60,000		
		457,525.33	
Debts contracted and still unpaid for the services of 1782 and 1783, - -		1,000,000	
Interest on the national debt as follows.			
FOREIGN DEBT.			
1782.			
Dec. 31. Three years interest on the Spanish loan of 150,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. -	22,500		
1783.		22,530	
Dec. 31. Spanish loan, -	7,500		
Private French loans of 4 million livres, at 5 per cent. -	37,037		
1784.		44,537	
June 1. Dutch loan of 1,800,000 florins, at 5 per cent.	33,000		
Sept. 3. Public French loan of 24 million livres, at 5 per cent. -	222,000		
Nov. 5. Dutch loan of 10 million livres, guaranteed by France, -	74,074		
Dec 31. Spanish loan, -	7,500		
Private French loans,	37,037		
		375,611	
DOMESTIC DEBT.			
1782.			
Dec. 31. Loan-office debt, 11,473,802.26 at 6 per cent, -	1,184,176		
Liquidated debt, 701,404 at 6 per cent -	81,042		
Army debt 5,635 618 at 6 per cent. -	676,272		
	1,881,490		
Deduct the requisition of Sept. 1, 1782,	1,200,000		
		681,490	
1783.			
Dec. 31. Loan-office debt, -	749,050		
Liquidated debt, -	42,084		
Unliquidated debt of 8 million dollars, suppose one third now liquidated, at 6 per cent. -	160,000		
Army debt, -	338,136		
		1,289,270	
1784.			
Dec. 31. Loan-office debt, -	749,050		
Liquidated debt, -	42,084		
Unliquidated debt, suppose the whole now liquidated, -	480,000		
Army debt, -	338,136		
		1,609,270	
Total - -		5,480,203.33	

The committee were appriſed that the resolutions of congress of April the 18th, 1783, had recommended to the several states the raising an annual revenue, by the establishment of certain imposts, for the purpose of discharging the national debt, principal and interest; but it occurred to them, that those recommendations were still before several of the legislatures; that however desirable a compliance therewith is for the preservation of our faith, and establishment of a national credit, yet as time has already elapsed, and more must elapse before their final confirmation can be hoped, as, after it shall be obtained, time will also be requisite to advance the plan to the term of actual collection, good faith requires, that in the mean while other measures should be resorted to for the purpose of discharging the growing interest.

In the statement of the interest due at the close of the year 1782, the committee have supposed its amount lessened by 1,200,000 dollars, required and apportioned by the resolutions of congress of september the 4th and 10th, 1782, and appropriated to the sole purpose of paying the interest of the public debt. This requisition gave licence to the states to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the loan-office of their own states, and other liquidated debts of the United States contracted therein. Hence they suppose it has happened, that the actual payment of these quotas have been uncommunicated to the office of finance for the United States. The committee are of opinion, that the states should be desired to communicate to the superintendent of finance, the payments they have made under this requisition and where they have been incomplete, to hasten their completion, as the means still relied on by congress for the discharge of that part of the interest of the public debt. And while on this subject, they beg leave to add, that from the representation to congress by the minister of France, referred to this committee, they learn, that in some of the states, a discrimination has taken place between the citizens of their own, and subjects or citizens of other countries, which was not authorised by the said resolution: they are of opinion, that such states should be requested to revise and reform their proceedings herein, and to extend the benefits of this provision equally and impartially to all persons within its description.

Your committee came then to consider in what way it would be best to call for the sums requisite for the services before stated: and they thought it their duty in the first place to enquire, whether no surpluses might remain on former requisitions of Congress, after the purposes were effected to which they were originally appropriated; under an assurance that it would be both the duty and the sense of Congress to apply such surpluses, in every instance, towards lessening the next requisitions on the states. They found in fact that such a surplus would remain on the requisition of October 30, 1781, for eight millions of dollars for the services of the ensuing year; and that this surplus would be great from the following circumstances: That requisition was estimated on supposition, that the continental army would be completed by the states, to its full establishment; and that cloathing, subsistence and other necessaries for such an army, must of course be provided. The states were far short of producing such an army. Hence the calls for money were proportionally abridged. It was estimated too on the further supposition that we might be disappointed in the endeavours we were then exerting to borrow money both at home and abroad, and of course that the whole must be supplied by taxes. Loans however were obtained, and the surplus increased by this second cause. A third circumstance has further enlarged it. The payments on this requisition have been small and slow. Hence, instead of money, those who served and supplied the United States have received certificates only that money is due to them, and these debts have been transferred to the fund proposed to be raised by way of impost: so that tho' the debts exist, they are removed from this to another fund. To know then the amount of this surplus, the committee extended their enquiries to the sums actually received under this requisition, the purposes to which they have been applied, and anticipations thereof still unsatisfied. They found that 1,486,311.72

only of the eight millions of dollars had been received at the treasury at the close of the year 1783; that these had been applied to the services of the years 1782, and 1783, and that for other services of the same years, debts were contracted to the amount of about one million of dollars more, which depend for their discharge on further receipts under this requisition. Your committee then are of opinion that a surplus of 5,515,488.28 dollars will remain of this requisition after answering all the demands which actually arose against it, which were not answered by other means, nor transferred to other funds; and that this surplus ought to be applied so far as it will go, to the common purposes of the United States, so as to prevent new requisitions on them till the old shall have been exhausted, and to shew to those who may have paid their whole quotas of any requisition, that they will not be called on anew till all the other states shall in like manner have paid up their quotas.

[*To be continued.*]

April 20, 1784.

On Thursday the 27th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, at Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county,

THE subscriber's plantations in the said county, lying within three miles of the town aforesaid, adjoining each to the other, being part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, and containing near, or about six hundred acres. This land has the advantage of a fine range for stock, the greater part lies very level; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of every kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state. Its situation is remarkably healthy; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water, and the whole together will make as valuable a seat as any in the forest of Calvert, or either of the counties adjacent for the quantity of acres; about one fourth is wood land which is covered with large quantities of very excellent timber, a fine stream runs through a part of it, whereon is a good seat for a mill, and there is a large proportion of low ground that may easily be converted into the best of meadow; there are also good apple and peach orchards thereon, with a variety of other valuable fruit trees, and the improvements are in good repair. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers, and transferred before the 16th day of January 1783, will be taken in payment for near one half this land, and possession of that part given immediately; the remainder will be delivered up next fall, when a small proportion of the purchase must be paid in cash. Credit will be given for the residue, or such part of the whole as the purchaser may require, on bond with approved security. The terms of which, with other particulars, shall be made known on the day of sale, by

CLEMENT SMITH,
PATRICK SIM SMITH.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

STEPHEN CLARK,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart,

A LARGE and valuable collection of books, about four thousand volumes; also an elegant parcel of the most esteemed prints, near five thousand, with a general assortment of stationary, consisting of a great quantity of various sorts of paper and milled boards; all kinds of bound blank books, folio, quarto, octavo, twelves; bibles and common prayer books, elegantly bound and gilt; testaments, spelling books, and children's primmers, and a large variety of children's toys, a beautiful assortment of plated, tutenague, metal, and brass candlesticks; hard ware, &c. All of which are opening for sale at his store next door to Mr. Joseph Clark in this city.

State of Maryland, Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

On Tuesday the 8th of June next, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, of Calvert county, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament,

AN elegant and general assortment of shop furniture and medicine, with the deceased's chirurgical and obstetric instruments; among these things are sundry article of chymical apparatus, calculated for the amusement of a gentleman versed in this useful theory. An inventory of the furniture, medicine, and instruments, with the terms of sale, will be produced and made known on that day, by

ELIZABETH SMITH, executrix.

Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Has just imported from London, in the ship Willing Tom, captain John Stewart, and now opening for sale at his store in this city,

AN elegant assortment of European goods, adapted to the present and approaching season.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported in the ships John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Bladensburgh, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the present season.

WALTER BOWIE, and Co.

Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Just imported in the ships John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Queen-Anne, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VERY large and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine hyson, green and bohea teas, single and double refined loaf sugar, &c.

INGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

Baltimore, May 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to Messieurs Speirs, French, and Co. for dealings at their store at the Indian Landing, that I have empowered Mr. Vachel Stevens (their former factor at that place) to settle and receive the debts.

ARCH. MONCRIEFF,
Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.

I will attend (after the first day of June) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mrs. Urquhart's, at the Head of Severn, for the purpose of settling or receiving the above debts; those who do not pay I shall expect will renew their obligations.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

AT the request of Mr. Basil Williamson, who by my directions inspected a certain hogshead of tobacco I bought of William Evans, and shipped to colonel Forrest, which hogshead of tobacco, by colonel Forrest's letter, contained 322 pounds of stones; I do hereby certify, that I viewed and broke the aforesaid hogshead of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied it was as fine a coloured hogshead as I ever saw, I likewise believe the deception could not be found out by any inspector who was not aware of it, likewise Evans confessed that he had placed the stones in such a manner that though Mr. Williamson opened the hogshead and broke it in three places, yet it remained undiscovered; as witness my hand,

WILLIAM LYLES.

N. B. Any gentleman who through misrepresentation of the facts relating to the above hogshead of tobacco, and should the above not be satisfactory to them, upon application to the subscriber, may be shewn further proofs of the justice of his conduct.

BASIL WILLIAMSON.

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
attorney in fact.

The beautiful thorough bred horse

ROEBUCK,

Six years old this spring, and full fifteen hands three inches high,

WILL cover mares this season, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, at three guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, if paid by the first day of August next, otherwise five hundred pounds of neat crop tobacco. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's Othello, who was bred by colonel William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by colonel Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was colonel Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and great care taken, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

CAME into the pasture of Jesse Morris, near Steuart's tavern, in Kent county, a light coloured bay horse, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a blaze face, his left hind feet white, is apt to slip his bridle, trots and canters, and is low in flesh. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE trustees, who were appointed by act of assembly to have a church built in Annapolis, being called on to account for the expenditure of some money appropriated to that use, request all persons who carried away the bricks and other materials, which had been provided for that purpose, to render without delay to Mr. Thomas Hyde, an account of the materials they respectively took or caused to be carried away.

April 30, 1784.

WHEREAS Hero, the wife of me the subscriber, has sworn the peace against me, without any just cause, and has very ill-behaved herself in many respects, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Robert Dashiell, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, for settlement, as I intend removing from this place in one month from this time.

SARAH DASHIELL.

April 20, 1784.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is earnestly requested on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, on business of consequence, when and where it is hoped due attendance will be given by all the trustees aforesaid. Should the day above mentioned prove rainy or cloudy, the day following, if fair, or the next fair day is appointed for the said meeting.

Any person or persons willing to contract for building the said school, are desired to attend on that day and give in their proposals.

Signed per
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

Baltimore-town, April 28, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A TRACT of land containing 130 acres, within three miles of Pig point, on Patuxent river, the buildings are elegant, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. There are also a good apple orchard, peach orchard, with many other excellent fruit trees of various sorts; some meadow ground is already cleared, and a quantity sufficient may be made with a small expence. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Mr. Samuel Lane, near the place. The terms of payment will be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months after the sale, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LANE, jun.

P. S. Cash, good bills of exchange, and tobacco, would be taken in payment for the above mentioned property.

April 8, 1784.

COMET,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, Prince-George's county, at three hundred and twenty-five pounds of crop tobacco, or three guineas paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom.

Comet is now arrived to that age which constitutes a beautiful horse, is in high perfection, is a bright chesnut beautifully dappled, fifteen hands and a half high, and allowed by the best judges to be a fine horse; nothing can be more conspicuous than the superiority of Comet, from his foals in our settlement, which are large, beautiful, active, and strong, these are principals requisite either in running or road horses; some of his foals have sold from indifferent mares for upwards of a hundred guineas in our neighbourhood. Comet is equal in pedigree to any horse on the continent, he was got by the late colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great grand-dam by the late colonel Tasker's Old Othello upon his noted Old Selima.

Ranger was got by Martindale's famous Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Old Wildair. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven kings plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares gratis when they come above fifteen miles, others at three shillings and nine-pence per week; the greatest care shall be taken but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN BROWN.

Just published, and to be sold at the post-office,

A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Political schemes and calculations." Price three shillings and nine-pence for a single copy, or thirty-five shillings per dozen.

Annapolis, April 14, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Liberty, captain William Outram, from London, and to be sold at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, at their store in the large brick building on the front of the dock, next door to Mr. John Davidson's store,

A VERY large and general assortment of European goods, suitable to the season, among which are a very great variety of the greatest and most fashionable coloured silks, which will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms. 6 w

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 30th day of April last, a mulatto man named NACE, about five feet six inches high, about twenty-two years of age, has a large scar on his forehead; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse cotton and tow linen shirt, and a pair of old yarn leggings. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive ten shillings if taken up within ten miles, and ten shillings for every ten miles he shall be taken from home. w 3

CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them on behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.

t f

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, also a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber.

8 w

JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

A PETITION will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act empowering the reverend Mr. James Hunt and the reverend Stephen B. Balch, or either of them, to convey to William Deakins, jun. a certain lot of ground adjoining George-town, called the Church of Scotland Lot, formerly conveyed by colonel George Beall, to the reverend James Hunt and his successors, for the use of the presbyterian society of the church of Scotland.

Charles county, April 1, 1784.

ALL persons having claims on bonds or notes against the estate of Mr. John Amery, formerly of Cæcil county, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless they bring in the said bonds or notes, in two months from the date hereof, that the subscriber after that time will apply the balance of the estate in his hands to the payment of open accounts.

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator of John Amery.

Annapolis, April 1, 1784.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

THE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers cloathing. It is supposed he will pass as a freeman. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE subscribers give this notice to all persons indebted to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, also all those indebted to the estate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceased, that we will attend at the house the store was formerly kept in, every Tuesday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the first day of May next, to receive and settle the accounts due to the above; those who have it not in their power at present to pay must renew their bonds, and settle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the prosecution of measures disagreeable to them, but must take place unless payments are made, or satisfaction given.

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH,
} executors of James Dick.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:

Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenside, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 52 vols.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

April 8, 1784.

SEVERAL lots of ground near the dock, in Annapolis, to be let. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Francis Fairbrother.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

April 10, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out into lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurers Disappointment, as an addition to George-town.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

April 20, 1784.

CARELESS,

STANDS this season at West River, and will cover at six dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or at three pounds and one dollar on credit.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, the dam of Pacolet.

Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

5 w

THOMAS GIBBS.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

6 w

B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.

CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber has for sale a parcel of new maps of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina, comprehending the rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, &c. The climate, soil, and produce, the mountains, creeks, roads, distances, latitudes, &c. of every part laid down in the annexed map, published by Thomas Hutchins, Esq; with a plan of the rapids of the Ohio, a plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, a table of the distances between Fort Pitt and the mouth of the Ohio, all engraved upon copper.

w 5

JOSEPH WILKINS.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

Calvert county, March 25, 1784.

TAKEN up a-drift, by the subscriber, in December last, on the Cliffs of Patuxent river, an old row-boat, about ten feet keel, mulberry timbers, and has been repaired. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM HALL.

May 6, 1784.

COMMITTED to Calvert county gaol, as a runaway, on the 1st instant, NEGRO TOM, who says he belongs to John Somervell, of St Mary's county. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNT, sheriff.

Annapolis, May 10, 1784.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir

HAVE just imported, in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, a large assortment of goods suitable to the season, which will be opened in a few days, at their store at the head of the Dock, and will be sold, at wholesale, on reasonable terms.

3w

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.